

A Comprehensive Water Policy: What Do We Need To Do And How Can We Pay For It?

Timothy Quinn Executive Director

Water Plan Update 2013 Plenary October 26, 2011



Evolving Natural Resource Policy Then and Now





Mid 20th Century



Late 20th Century



21st Century: Co-equal Goals

Elements of a Comprehensive Solution





Local Resource Investment



Delta Conveyance Solutions



Habitat and Watersheds



Additional Storage

Infrastructure Is Really Important for Co-equal Goals



Intake Facilities: Then and Now



City of Sacramento Intake 2005, \$33M Capacity=160 MGD



City of Sacramento Intake Intake Prior to 2005 Capacity=160 MGD

Co-equal Goals Are Really Expensive





EBMUD Freeport Intake Cost: \$120 million



GCID Intake Cost: \$75 million





RD108 Cost: \$38 million









Butte Creek Cost: \$40 million



Local and Regional Infrastructure

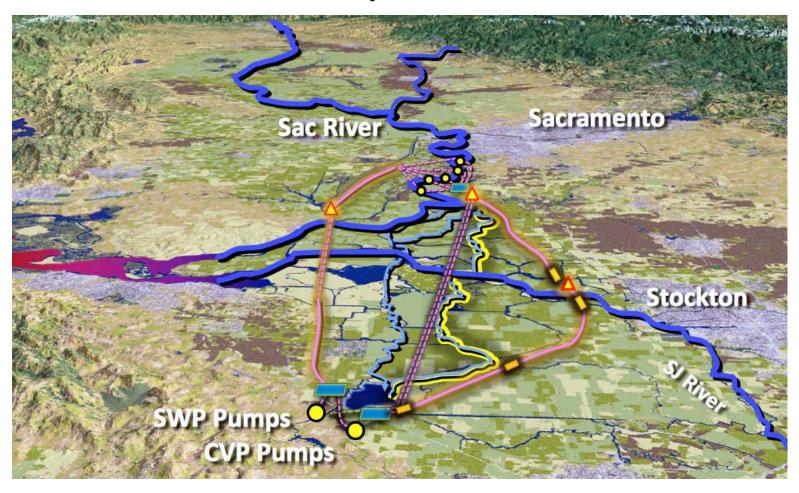


Desalination

Recycling



BDCP Conveyance Alternatives



Cost = \$8 billion to \$12 billion



Storage Infrastructure for Fish



Shasta Dam: Temperature Control



San Luis Reservoir: Flow Control







Local Storage: Accommodating More and More Fish Protection

The Storage Paradigm is Changing



1950s Storage Strategy

- Reservoirs on North Coast Rivers
- Move water when it's dry

Recent Storage Projects

- Storage has moved off-stream
- Closer to the end-user
- Move water when it's wet

21st Century Storage

 Essential element of proactive strategies for co-equal goals







Co-equal Goals Blur the Lines Connecting Projects and Beneficiaries





Bold Lines Connecting Projects and Beneficiaries

Co-equal Goals Blur the Lines Connecting Projects: Beneficiaries





Co-equal Goals Blur the Lines Connecting Projects: Beneficiaries





Facts of Life About the Co-equal Goals



- Infrastructure is more important, not less
- Co-equal infrastructure is more expensive
- Infrastructure must be more integrated
- Investments are more public, less private
- Lines between projects and beneficiaries are blurred

These Realities Challenge the Execution and Financing of 21st Century Water Solutions

Finance: "Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012" – \$11.14 Billion





Cogdill

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY NOVEMBER 4, 2009 AMENDED IN SENATE NOVEMBER 2, 2009

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-2009-10 SEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

SENATE BILL

No. 2

Introduced by Senator Cogdill
(Principal coauthor: Senator Hollingsworth)
(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Blakeslee and Caballero)
(Coauthors: Senators Cedillo and Florez)

October 27, 2009

An act to add Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700) to the Water Code, relating to a safe drinking water and water supply reliability program, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 2, as amended, Cogdill. Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2010: water quality control plan. 2010.

 Under existing law, various measures have been approved by the voters to provide funds for water supply and protection facilities and programs.

This bill would enact the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2010, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$9,990,000,000 \$11,140,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a safe drinking water and water supply reliability program.

Caballero

What The Bond Does NOT Pay For



Conveyance infrastructure

 Private water supply benefits from storage

Water ratepayers will pay these costs





Major Expenditure Categories for the Water Bond



$$$11 = 4 + 4 + 3$$

- \$4 billion: Local Resource development
- \$4 billion: habitat and watersheds
- \$3 billion for storage for co-equal goals and other public benefits



These "Public" Investments will Leverage Another \$20-\$30 Billion in "Private Capital"

What If We Can't Pass a G.O. Bond?



The ACWA California Water Finance Task Force



Vice-Chair

Task Force Members

At Large: Gary Arant

At Large: Paul Bartkiewicz

Region 1: Paul Helliker

Region 2: Sandy Willard Denn

Region 3: Ron Nelson

Region 4: Robert Nees

Region 5: John Coleman

Region 6: William Diedrich

Region 7: J. Paul Hendrix

Region 8: Glen Peterson

Region 9: Steven Robbins

Region 10: Peer Swan

Key Strategy: Protect Multiple Paths to Success



We Need to Invest About \$40 Billion to Create a "Co-equal" system over the next 25 years



On a per capital basis, that's about 1/3 of what our grandparents invested in our future.



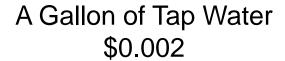


A Gallon of **TAP WATER \$0.002**





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1,200 Gallons





2,000 Gallons





5,700 Gallons





22,500 Gallons









Your Swimming Pool



And Your Neighbors Swimming Pool



The Public Investment =







3 bottles of water per household per month



In the future, your water bill will still be less than







The Challenge



- ACWA strongly supports implementation of the comprehensive package
- Package will require a broadly supported finance plan
- Finance plan must reflect the growing "public benefits" in 21st Century California water policy
- If not this bond, then what?
- Any changes must be consist with
 - Implementation of the whole package
 - Beneficiaries pays principle
 - Capable of securing a 2/3 vote

The Challenge Continues







Stay Tuned...

Contact



Timothy Quinn

Executive Director

Timq@acwa.com 916.441.4545